

SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
GAZETTE AND STOCKMAN.

Reno Evening Gazette.

VOL. XXV.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1888.

NO. 129.

Benefit His Benito.

Am willing to trade Rio Bonito lands in Butte county, California, for two or three town lots, or for a house and lot in Reno. It is believed that Rio Bonito property will increase in value 100 per cent within two years. There are no richer lands in the world than those in the Feather river bottom lands, and for oranges, lemons, peaches, apricots and other fruits, with irrigation. This is an excellent opportunity for speculation or to get a home in one of the best spots in California. Will be in Reno for a few days, and will be pleased to meet all those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity. My 24th C. S. Young.

Give Them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. All your breathing machinery. Very wonderful medicine it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with mucus, which they cannot do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well. Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, with a family of throat, nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is but one sure way to do this—Dr. Hodkinson's Balsamic Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if every thing else has failed, you may depend upon it.

Cure for Piles.

Hodkinson's Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, produced by every kind of exertion, especially when wearing warm. This form, as well as Blisters, Bleeding and protruding Piles, yield at once to the application of Dr. Hodkinson's Balsamic Syrup, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, assuaging the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. 50 cents. Address Dr. Hodkinson, Madison City, Oregon. Sold at S. J. Hodkinson & Co., Reno, Nev.

Dr. S. J. Hodkinson

In his new discovery for Consumption succeeded in producing a medicine which is acknowledged by all to be simply marvelous. It is exceedingly pleasant to the taste, perfectly harmless, and of great value. In all cases of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, and Pains in the chest, it has given universal satisfaction. Dr. Hodkinson's Medicine is a pure, safe, and reliable medicine. Sold at S. J. Hodkinson & Co., Reno, Nev.

Merit Will Tell

Was never better demonstrated than when "Fryer's Abietine Remedies" were awarded diplomas at the late California State Fair at Sacramento, and at Mechanics' Institute at San Francisco. Mr. Pliny is again the author of "Fryer's Abietine Remedies," and he offers to return your money if they do not give satisfaction. In buying be sure the facsimile signature of Dr. Fryer is on each, as none are genuine without it.

Hodkinson's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Hodkinson & Co.

Drugs for Skin Headache

Go to S. J. Hodkinson's Druggists and get a free sample of Dr. Gunn's Liver Pills; will cure sick headache the first night. Good for Billiousness, Sallow Complexion or Pimples on the face. Only one for a dose. Twenty-five cents a box.

An Absolute Cure.

The ORIGINAL ABIEITE OINTMENT is only put up in large two-cent bottles, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, chapped hands, and skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIEITE OINTMENT. Sold by Osburn & Shoemaker at 25 cents per box by mail. 20 cents.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Iodo-Syrup should always be used for children feebing, and it then the child softens the gums, relieves all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Select Knights A. O. U. W.

SELECT KNIGHTS A. O. U. W., Reno Legion No. 5, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, Sierra street, the first and third Sundays of each month. PHIL. G. REILLY, Commander. W. H. HELMAN, Recorder.

A. O. U. W.

Nevada Lodge No. 19, L. O. O. F. Meets at their hall on Chestnut street, over the Congregational Church, 2PM. MASONIC MEETINGS at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. By order of R. V. B. REDDEN, N. G. J. E. PHILLIPS, Secy. T. J. SMITH.

I. O. O. F.

RENO LODGE NO. 19, L. O. O. F. Meets at their hall on Chestnut street, over the Congregational Church, 2PM. MASONIC MEETINGS at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. By order of R. E. H. P. L. CROCKETT, Secy.

WOOLI

Sheep Skins, Dry Hides, Tallow, Etc.

CHRISTY & WISE

Have been in the business 25 years, and will guarantee satisfaction. Show them to us, and we will give you a full refund. CASH ADVANCES on most favorable terms made to reliable customers.

Address CHRISTY & WISE,

P. O. Box 221, First National Bank Building, SAN FRANCISCO.

B. C. PLATT,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Reno, - - - Nevada.
W. M. BOARDMAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office in National Bank Building. 404

FORBIDDEN TO MUSSULMANS.

The Queen of Persia Wine—How
Shiraz Wine and Arrack
Are Made.

Wine is of course forbidden to all good Mussulmans, but in Persia it is freely indulged in by the men of the upper classes almost without disguise, and secretly by about a fourth of the rest of the community among the inhabitants of large towns. In villages it is rarely, if ever, seen. Unfortunately, the drinking Persian is nearly always a drunkard; he does not take wine from any idea of its cheering influence. He holds orgies and drinks till he drops. Drinking in Persia always culminates in drunkenness, and consequently arrack, which is spirit of wine more or less pure, is the favorite drink. As well as being more potent, it is more portable, and in a country where there are no wheeled vehicles, and where carts are unknown, this is a serious consideration.

The varieties of wine are:

The Teheran, an abominable concoction, made of watered grapes, mixed with vine leaves, and supposed to resemble claret. The Kerman wine is strong, rough, and carelessly made. It will keep, and much resembles the Kakh-e-wine of the Caucasus, less the flavor of the wine-skin. The wine of Isfahan is fairly good. It resembles a light port; or more correctly, the sweet French wine Marsala. It improves with age, if made from grapes that have not recently been irrigated. There is another variety of Isfahan wine made from the sultana raisin; it is termed Kish-mish. It is a powerful wine, of an unpleasant taste, but is much liked by the Armenians, who prefer it to any other kind. All these wines can be purchased from 3d. to 6d. per bottle.

There are, however, two wines

made in Persia that would not displease any European—either the wine of Hamadan and Shiraz. Hamadan wine is a delicious pale white wine, with a powerful natural bouquet resembling Moselle. It is, when new, rather too sweet. It is a very heady wine, and will only keep in bulk. The Hamadanis have large earthen jars, which are sunk a yard deep in the ground. As the climate is very cold, they make a regular hole of horse manure round the upper part of the wine jars, just as we prepare for the growing cucumbers. Each jar holds from 600 to 800 bottles. But the hotbed system does not always succeed; so cold is the Hamadan winter that the wine, frozen into a solid mass, has at times to be chopped out in blocks. The wine of Hamadan is sold in glass bottles at 6d. a bottle.

The queen of Persian wines, how-

ever, is the Shiraz. This has been justly celebrated by the poets of the East. Shiraz wine is a white wine which when new is sweet, but soon loses its sweetness to become a dry wine of great potency, of delicate aroma, and having a nutty flavor. Good Shiraz wine three years old resembles nothing so much as the best virgin sherry—a kind of wine seldom seen, and only appreciated by connoisseurs. Shiraz wine becomes pale by keeping, till at last, say after ten years, it is simply colorless, resembling Sauterne in appearance; as the color goes the nutty flavor increases, but a peculiar taste resembling sweet spirits of nitre is developed. This peculiarity is shared by old sherries and Madeiras. As soon as the wine is as been decanted off from the lees, it is placed in carboys containing from time to ten dozen quarts. A piece of cotton or rags is placed in the mouth of each carboy, and a handful of sand or plaster of Paris is dibbed on, merely to keep out the dust and to seal the bottle. So little are the Persians anxious to exclude the air that often the pinch of cotton wool only is used.

It must be remembered that the air of Persia is so dry that a polished knife blade, if protected from rain, remains undulled and unrustred at the end of a year. Wine will be good indeed that will stand the continuous exposure of the air, with no added spirit and no protecting film of oil such as the Italians use.

A Persian epicure's idea of a prime bottle of wine is realized by placing a small sealed porous clay bottle floating in one of the wine jars; this, of course, fills and sinks. At the end of several years the wine jar is broached and the clay bottle is removed and opened with much ceremony, being supposed to contain the real "essence" of the wine. This is more fancy. At any rate, it would require the palate of an expert to detect any difference between the contents of the bottle and that of the jar.

The making of wine is an anxious process. Many natives have their wine made by Jews. But the Mussulmans generally save the more bigoted, have no objection to lend a hand. The grapes are trodden out in a tank, which exists in every man's cellar, or, failing that, in alleys. All unripe, broken, or moldy grapes are previously removed; the grapes, rank in rows, and each holds from 150 to 200 bottles are now filled—juice, stalks, and bunches being shot into them. The jugs are covered with a cloth. Fermentation in the hot climate of Shiraz soon sets in. For many days the must in the jars is frequently agitated by a circular movement of the hand; the great friction thus produced disintegrates the grape pulp. Day by day the juice, consisting of stalks and stalks, which forms on the surface of the wine, becomes thinner and thinner. As the fermentation increases, the heat given out by the fermenting must makes the room or cellar warmer. The wine intended for keeping is made as fruity as possible by the early removal of stalks and bunches.

The making of wine is an anxious

process. Many natives have their wine made by Jews. But the Mussulmans generally save the more bigoted, have no objection to lend a hand. The grapes are trodden out in a tank, which exists in every man's cellar, or, failing that, in alleys. All unripe, broken, or moldy grapes are previously removed; the grapes, rank in rows, and each holds from 150 to 200 bottles are now filled—juice, stalks, and bunches being shot into them. The jugs are covered with a cloth. Fermentation in the hot climate of Shiraz soon sets in. For many days the must in the jars is frequently agitated by a circular movement of the hand; the great friction thus produced disintegrates the grape pulp. Day by day the juice, consisting of stalks and stalks, which forms on the surface of the wine, becomes thinner and thinner. As the fermentation increases, the heat given out by the fermenting must makes the room or cellar warmer. The wine intended for keeping is made as fruity as possible by the early removal of stalks and bunches.

The making of wine is an anxious

process. Many natives have their wine made by Jews. But the Mussulmans generally save the more bigoted, have no objection to lend a hand. The grapes are trodden out in a tank, which exists in every man's cellar, or, failing that, in alleys. All unripe, broken, or moldy grapes are previously removed; the grapes, rank in rows, and each holds from 150 to 200 bottles are now filled—juice, stalks, and stalks, which forms on the surface of the wine, becomes thinner and thinner. As the fermentation increases, the heat given out by the fermenting must makes the room or cellar warmer. The wine intended for keeping is made as fruity as possible by the early removal of stalks and bunches.

MISCELLANEOUS.



MISCELLANEOUS.

HO, FOR LAKE TAHOE!

Tourists, Attention!

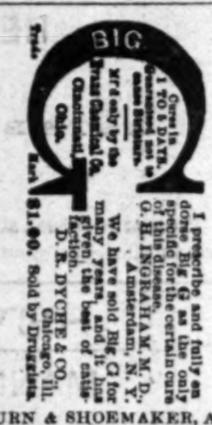
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT



The Lake Tahoe Stage

W. D. KEYSER, Proprietor.

I LEAVE CARSON CITY DAILY AT 9
o'clock A. M., on arrival of the train
from Reno, for Glenbrook. Returning
connects with the local train to Virginia
City at 5:30 P. M., and the regular passenger
train for Reno at 6:30 P. M.



OSBURN & SHOEMAKER, Agents.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

MURRAY'S SPECIFIC.

A guaranteed cure for all nerve

diseases, such as Weak

Memory, Loss of Brain

Power, Hysteria, Headache,

Insanity, Neuralgia, Epilepsy,

Fatigue, Nervousness, Mental

Weakness, Impaired and General

Loss of Energy, Impaired

Constitution, Impaired and

Impaired Health.

Full price.

Send for Sample.

THE MURRAY MEDICINE CO.,

KANSAS CITY, Mo.

or by Dr. Osborne & Shoemaker, Agents.

DR. JORDAN'S

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,

751 Market Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

G 10 and how to avoid

G disease, and how won-

derfully you are made.

Price 10c. Full

postage.

DR. HYMERS, Chairman.

T. K. HYMERS, Clerk.

Passed July 7, 1888.

TOWN ORDINANCE NO. 28.

AN ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO SEWERAGE IN THE TOWN OF RENO.

[Passed July 12, 1888.]

TOWN ORDINANCE NO. 29.

AN ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO STREET GRADES IN THE TOWN OF RENO.

[Passed July 12, 1888.]

TOWN ORDINANCE NO. 30.

AN ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO STREETS IN THE TOWN OF RENO.

[Passed July 12, 1888.]

TOWN ORDINANCE NO. 31.

AN ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO STREETS IN THE TOWN OF RENO.

[Passed July 12, 1888.]

TOWN ORDINANCE NO. 32.

AN ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO STREETS IN THE TOWN OF RENO.

[Passed July 12, 1888.]

TOWN ORDINANCE NO. 33.

AN ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO STREETS IN THE TOWN OF RENO.

[Passed July 12, 1888.]

TOWN ORDINANCE NO. 34.

AN ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO STREETS IN THE TOWN OF RENO.

[Passed July 12, 1888.]

TOWN ORDINANCE NO. 35.

AN ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO STREETS IN THE TOWN OF RENO.

[Passed July 12, 1888.]

Reno Evening Gazette

Published every evening except Sunday

C. S. FEEBLE, C. S. YOUNG, JOHN M. DORMER
Prable, Young & Dorman,
PRINTERS.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily, one year (by mail) \$6.00
Weekly, one year (by mail) 2.00
Daily, delivered by carrier to any part of
Reno (per week) 25

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Daily, one square for one month \$2.00
Weekly, one square for one month 1.25
The above rates include both legal and
commercial work.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
OF Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
LEVI P. MORTON,
OF New York.

Wednesday..... August 29, 1888

NOTICE

Readers of the EVENING GAZETTE, going out of town for the summer, can have the paper mailed to them to any point on the Pacific Coast for 50 cents per month, postage free.

A Generous Offer.

The GAZETTE gives, in another column, the result of an interview with William Thompson, which should be read and considered by all who are interested in our future prosperity.

The kindly spirit manifested by the State Board of Trade of California is most remarkable, and the generous offer should be accepted. It is evident that the Board is composed of men of most liberal views and that they appreciate the fact that what helps Nevada helps California. The space set apart should be filled, and that at once, with Nevada productions. Through the efforts of Hon. W. M. Havenor, our Deputy Commissioner, the exhibits made at New Orleans was most creditable, and was a surprise to the world, which considered the State a barren waste.

By availing ourselves of the opportunity now offered, we can place ourselves in a position to be seen and appreciated by not only Californians, but the thousands from the East who are and will be seeking homes on this coast.

The Impeachment Memorial.

The House Judiciary Committee has decided that there is nothing in the San Francisco memorial upon which it can base specific charges of impeachment against the Federal Judges Sabin and Sawyer, who are so severely criticized in it. Upon the use of the writs of habeas corpus Representative Morrow held that great injustice was being perpetrated and that the Federal Judges in question were acting without sanction or support of the law. A majority of the committee took a contrary view, deciding that the declarations of the United States Supreme Court were conclusive in the matter. This is probably the end of the impeachment agitation, but though falling far short of its avowed object it has not been fruitless of results. It has directed attention most strongly to the defects in our laws, and to the easy methods by which they are evaded. It has likewise shown the Eastern legislators that the demands of California for a correction of the evil cannot much longer be disregarded.

DISCUSSING the offer of compromise made by Wm. T. Coleman & Co., the New York Sun says: "If Mr. Coleman had been a candidate for the Presidency in 1884 he would have been elected, and neither he nor numerous other business men would have been forced to offer less than one hundred cents on the dollar." This is a roundabout but unmistakable way of telling a pretty hard truth about Mr. Cleveland's administration, and it comes with more telling effect from a Democratic journal which supports him.

W. L. SCOTT, Cleveland's trusted manager and the Democratic boss of Pennsylvania, will owe his place in history to his infamous maxim "You can never control the workingman until he has to live to-day upon what he will earn to-morrow." Contrast this with the following from one of General Harrison's recent speeches: "I have always believed that no man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provision in his days of vigor for the feebleness of old age."

Ex-GOVERNOR STONEMAN of California is in Washington figuring around to be placed on the retired list. Senator Stewart has introduced a bill for that purpose, fixing his rank as colonel. If he can succeed in his effort all will be well. But if he fails he will more than once curse the politicians who induced him to resign a sure thing for the fleeting and ephemeral honor of being Governor of the Golden State.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Death Watch Set on Goldenson.

Yellow Fever Increasing in Florida.

Piling Up the Surplus—A Murderer Confesses—Public Printer Benedict in Trouble.

THE DEATH WATCH.

The Murderer of Mamie Kelly in the Shadow of the Gallows.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—Sheriff McMann has set the death watch upon Goldenson. This official act is the last but one, and the prisoner now begins to realize that the hand of death is near. Night and day, every hour and minute until the 14th of September the wakeful eye of a Deputy Sheriff will follow every movement. Sleeping or waking he cannot escape the eye of the law. The watch was instituted to-day at noon a little sooner than in ordinary cases, but the public attention that is thrown upon Goldenson has induced the Sheriff to leave nothing undone to ward off the possibility of a suicide. Numerous bets have been made that Goldenson will cheat the gallows despite the precaution that may be taken. Anonymous letters have poured into the Sheriff's office threatening all kinds of dire calamities should Goldenson contrive to slip into the hereafter without the Sheriff's assistance.

An Economical Administration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Senator Allison in the Senate to-day said the total appropriations for the current fiscal year, not including what are called permanent appropriations, would amount to \$806,000,000, and that including the permanent appropriations they would amount to \$420,000,000. He also furnished a table to show that the expenditures of the Government for the four years of Cleveland's administration will exceed by \$95,000,000 the expenditures for the four years of Garfield and Arthur's administration.

Hale commented on these figures by remarking: "One by one the illusions about the economy of the present Administration fade away."

Piling up the Surplus.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The movement of standard silver dollars from different mints and sub-treasuries to Washington for storage in the large new silver vault will begin to-morrow. Shipments will be made in lots of \$50,000 a day and will continue until the vault is filled. As the vault has a capacity of \$100,000,000 in silver dollars it will take about six months' time to fill it at the rate of shipment decided upon. The shipments will be confined to coin now stored at Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans and San Francisco. It is estimated that about \$20,000,000 will be brought from each of the cities named.

A Murderer Confesses.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—Last evening two Deputy United States Marshals left for New York having in custody Jean Francois Steyer, whom they will deliver to the Belgian Consul for extradition. Some weeks ago the man, who said his name was Jean Francois Steyer, surrendered to the police here, and confessed that in March, 1886, he had killed, with a hammer, a man named Vanderwall, near his home in Belgium. The matter was referred to the Belgian Minister at Washington and by him laid before the Department of Justice in Brussels. An investigation was ordered and the truth of Steyer's confession was established.

The Public Printer.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Congressman Gallinger of New Hampshire, from the minority of the Committee on Printing, will, in a day or so, submit a report of the investigation into the Government Printing Office. The report will be a careful analysis of all the testimony, and will, as a result of that testimony, accuse Mr. Benedict of incompetency, peculation and gross favoritism in awarding contracts.

It will conclude with a resolution proposing impeachment proceedings against Benedict.

The Fisheries Message.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee met again this morning to consider the President's message on the fisheries and the legislation proposed therewith. It was very late before a quorum of the committee was obtained. A sub-committee composed of Messrs. McCreary, Chipman and Hitte was appointed to consider the whole subject, and the meeting adjourned.

Cleveland's Contribution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Dan Lamont, the President's Private Secretary, was questioned about the story of Cleveland's \$10,000 contribution to the campaign fund. He virtually admitted that the story was true, and wondered that it had caused any comment.

YELLOW FEVER.

An Increase of the Fatal Disease—Increased Fever.
WASHINGTON, August 28.—At Jacksonville, Florida, the number of cases of yellow fever under treatment is 64. Total to date 100. Dr. Hamilton says the report that no one is allowed to leave Jacksonville is incorrect; that a special train has been chartered by the Marine Hospital Bureau to run daily between Jacksonville and Perry, to allow all desiring to leave Jacksonville to do so by that route. The Government has taken hold of the work. Seven refugees reached Camp Ferry last Friday and 28 on Saturday.

Mayor Lester of Savannah, Ga., telegraphs that he is informed that Merritt died at Fernandina, Fla., of yellow fever, and asks that Fernandina be inspected. Dr. Hamilton telegraphed authorizing him to send a competent inspector to Fernandina.

TELEGRAPHIC SKETCHES.

MRS. ANNA GEISS, FROM THE HOSPITAL CECIL, ALABAMA, writes to the house of Mrs. Gallop, west of Sierra street on Commercial Row, Reno.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. B. F. BARTINE

Republican Candidate for Congress, and

HON. M. A. MURPHY

Republican Candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court,

POLITICAL POINTS.

General Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin is to stump Maine on the tariff question.

Free Trader Mills is getting gray-headed watching the surplus and has his melt away together.

M. D. Gallagher, a New York jeweler, always a Democrat, is making speeches for Harrison and Morton.

Representative Mills of Texas is to speak in the Democratic State Convention at New Haven, September 4th.

Ex-Congressman Frank Hurd, the Free Trader, is quoted as saying the Democrats cannot win in New York this year.

John D. Murray has resigned the Presidency of a Democratic club at Brooklyn because of his objection to Free Trade.

Ex-Congressman Harvey C. Calkins, one of the oldest and ablest of the Tammany leaders, is among the latest seceders from the Democratic party on the issue of Free Trade.

The Congressional committee which is in New York investigating the question of imported labor has found out that when anybody did come to this country it was to get higher wages.

President Edgeton of the Civil Service Reform Commission has called at Democratic headquarters with a small cash contribution. It would take a Bunsby to do justice to this.

A large number of the residents of Dakota have addressed a petition to the President, praying that the admission of the Territory to the Union be made the subject of a special message to Congress. Those people don't know Grover Cleveland.

Members of the New York Maritime Exchange, an organization which at its last annual meeting elected what was known as the "British ticket" of officers over the "American ticket," have just raised a Cleveland and Thurman campaign flag.

Ex-Representative Willis (Dem.) of Kentucky, says there is a prospect of his party losing a Congressman in that State. Mr. Taublie, who represents one district, is determined not to run again and he is said to be the only Democrat in his district who can be beaten.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are growing so serious that it is not improbable that a Republican ticket, under the name of the Independent Reform ticket, will be put up.

The Republicans of South Carolina have not had a State ticket in the field since 1878, but the

Reno Evening Gazette

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Agricultural Experiment Station, for August 26, 1888.

	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
Temperature*	62.9	84.1	70.2
Dew point*	58.3	81.4	29.6
Relative humidity*	46.7	14.9	19.3

* In degrees. + Per cent.
Mean temperature..... 71.9°
Mean relative humidity (per cent) ... 34.1°
Maximum temperature..... 84.1°
Minimum temperature..... 58.3°
State of weather..... clear
Prevailing winds..... west
Total rain fall (inches)..... .60

Agricultural Experiment Station, for August 27, 1888.

	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
Temperature	55.6	87.5	70.8
Dew point*	58.0	90.0	27.4
Relative humidity*	32.9	16.5	20.4

* In degrees. + Per cent.
Mean temperature..... 71.9°
Mean relative humidity (per cent) ... 34.1°
Maximum temperature..... 84.1°
Minimum temperature..... 58.3°
Range of temperature..... 44.6°
State of weather..... clear
Prevailing winds..... east
Total rain fall (inches)..... .60

W. McN. MILLER, Observer.

Wednesday..... August 29, 1888

STOCK QUOTATIONS

400 Ophir, 5½	
300 Mexican, 3, 2 90	
50 Gould and Curry, 2 55	
120 Best and Belcher, 3, 3 05	
530 Con-Cal-Va, 8½, 8½	
200 Choller, 2½, 2 65	
200 Potosi, 2 40	
770 Hale and Norcross, 4 40	
300 Yellow Jacket, 3 45, 3½	
229 Belcher, 3 40, 3 45	
150 Imperial, 3 50	
20 Confidence, 10	
800 Sierra Nevada, 2 95, 2 90, 2 95, b10	
400 Utah, 1 10, 1 15	
150 Bullion, 55c	
100 Exchequer, 65c	
100 Overman, 1 30	
200 Union Con, 2 05	
150 Alta, 1½	
100 Andes, 95c	
200 Baltimore, 65c	
100 New York Con, 50c	
100 Benton Con, 13½	
300 Comstock, 15c	
800 Grand Prize, 1	
50 North Commonwealth, 1 15	
50 N B Isle, 2 45	
500 Crocker, 70c	
850 Peeries, 1 30, 1 35 b60	

MOTEL ARRIVALS.

DEPOT HOTEL.—E C Davis, J T Burrows, J La Piere, W A Butterfield, J H Batchelor, A J Lachman, H Geilson, Mrs Johnson, San Francisco, W A Plummer, Sacramento, H F Nafinger, Winnemucca; H L Wise, E L Lindsay, New York; R H Brown and wife, Pescadero; Mrs E Prater and family; F K Gehrig, Janesville; F S Enshere, family, Beowawa.

PALACE HOTEL.—J W Adams, Carson; Mrs L M Lacy and son, Virginia; Mrs Standard, Greenville; A F Dewitt, Pyramid; P Smith, Reno; T F Gieson, Sacramento; G Estes, San Francisco; T A Wright, R T Nickerson, Seaside; C J Wilder and wife, New York.

JOTTINGS.

School books at Nasby's Bazaar. Business cards at the GAZETTE office.

A fine hot lunch and a glass of beer for one bit at the John Wieland saloon.

For good wood, a full cord guaranteed, go to J. F. Aitken. Leave orders at Myers' cigar store.

Purse clasps, lace, novelty braid, sheet wadding, ribbons, tinsel cuffs, and Java canvas, at Miss Gibbs'.

From 11:30 to 2:30 J. Becker keeps a steaming hot lunch spread for his customers. Also the finest beer in town.

For the latest novelties in jewelry, campaign badges, scarfs, rings, etc., go to Fredrick's jewelry store, Virginia street.

Happy and content are the Depot Hotel boarders. They are provided with everything in the market served up in the finest style of the culinary art.

Cooper, of the Pioneer hotel knows how to cater to the traveling public, and the result is his house is always well filled. A good meal or a bed for twenty-five cents.

C. J. Brooks is selling the 16-ounce Star tobacco for the same price that the 12-ounce has been sold. All kinds of musical instruments and organs on the installment plan.

By attending close to business and keeping just what his customers want to purchase, C. A. Thurston is doing a fine stationery and periodical trade. Vellum cloth for surveyors and architeccts.

A Woman's Despair.

"Death would be preferable to this awful, dragging-down sensation and aching back," desparingly complained a suffering mother. "And the worse of it is," she added, "there seems no cure for it." "You are mistaken," replied the sympathizing neighbor to whom the sufferer complained. "I suffered for years just as you do, and found no relief till my physician finally prescribed Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which cured me, and I have ever since been well, and the wealth of India would not induce me to be without the remedy, if a like affliction should return." "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose.

Attention, Delegates!

The Republican County Convention will be called to order Monday morning, September 3d, at 10 o'clock, at Armory hall.

BREVITIES.

Local and General Intelligence.
White Pine county has 338 children of school age.

Mrs. W. T. Craig is visiting her sister in Milford, Cal.

R. L. Fulton departed for Benicia, Cal., last evening.

Mrs. Finlayson and her daughter, Miss Ada, have gone to Lake Tahoe.

Mrs. Henry Morris and children returned from San Francisco last evening.

Recent advices from Tuscarora state that there are 300 idle men in that camp.

Mrs. Arthur McEwen and children of San Francisco, are visiting Mrs. H. Bergstein.

Miss Eva Quaife of the School for Girls returned from Salt Lake City last evening.

The public schools of Carson will not be opened until the first Monday in October.

Mrs. Ella Bender, daughter of D. A. Bender of Carson, departed last evening for Monterey.

John O. Twiss has purchased a residence in Winnemucca, and will reside there permanently.

A new snow plow and engine, costing \$5,000, has been received by the late of the Depot hotel, will engage in the hotel business in Eureka, Cal.

It is stated that John A. Fitzgerald, president of the Board of Trade, and that he was asked to give his opinions on the subject and replied as follows:

"That is my view of the question. I am aware that every sentiment of humanity, justice and common sense is opposed to war and always has been; but the history of nations shows that, as rule, each generation engages in war.

The war of the revolution commenced in 1776 and ended in 1784.

The last war with Great Britain commenced in 1812 and ended in 1815.

The Mexican war commenced in 1845 and ended in 1848.

The war of the rebellion commenced in 1861 and ended in 1865.

The memory of the horrors of the last war are fast being obliterated.

The splendid records made by the heroes engaged in that great struggle grow brighter with the advance of time, and a desire to emulate their example pervades the youth of the land.

The present generation, too young to realize the destruction and misery of the war of the rebellion, inherit the martial spirit inspired by the greatest war of modern times, and will be quick to resent insults to the flag of the Union offered by the Nation with which we have twice fought and which has been our enemy for a hundred years."

"What, in your opinion, would be the result of a war between the United States and Great Britain and Canada?"

"Nothing could be more disastrous to the English speaking race than such a war. No one can predict all its consequences. In the beginning, the superior navy and arms of Great Britain would inflict enormous damage to our seaboard cities and cause great sacrifice of life. But that would be but the beginning of the war. The outrages of a few months would create a desire for revenge in the breasts of 60,000,000 of people that nothing but the extreme of retaliation would satisfy. No sacrifice would be too great for a brave people, occupying the most extensive and productive part of the earth, possessed of more wealth than any other nation on the globe, with genius for invention and construction of the appliances of war unequalled, with courage undoubted, if Great Britain dare to take advantage of our want of preparation and burn, destroy, or demand contributions to refrain from laying waste our seaport towns. Peace could not be discussed to terminate a war thus begun while the British flag waved over an acre of land in North America."

In consequence of the sickness of Miss Frankie Grinnell, the teacher of the South Side School, the school will not open until September 3d. Parents will be governed accordingly.

The assessment of one cent per square levied upon the stock of the Nevada County G. & S. M. Co., a Washoe county enterprise, will be delinquent on the 27th proximo.

Consideration of consequences may, for a time, restrain nations from engaging in war, but unatoned insults are resented by nations and individuals alike without regard to consequences."

"What is there in the relations between Canada and the United States which is liable to lead to war?"

"Nearly everything that ever caused war between neighboring nations. First, there have been two wars between England and the United States, in both of which England disregarded the laws of humanity and the rules of modern warfare. In the first, in hiring savages to massacre and outrage helpless women and children and cruelly treating prisoners of war, and in pursuing the same policy in the second, and in addition thereto, in a spirit of reckless barbarism, in burning our National Capitol. Secondly, she attempted to destroy our Government by exhorting the North to abolish slavery and the South to defend it, and when our unhappy struggle commenced she recognized the belligerent rights of the South, attempted to bully the North to resent her insults as a pretext for a declaration of war, patrolled the ocean with her privateers carrying the Confederate flag, destroyed our commerce, prolonged the war, cost the American people more than a thousand millions of dollars and many thousands of lives, grudgingly, and in fear of our iron-clads, paid us \$15,000,000 for actual destruction of our property on the high seas, cheated us out of five millions and a half of that money under the pretense of granting us fisheries privileges which already belonged to us by every principle of justice and comity, and the law of nations, and is now unwilling to treat with us on fair and honorable terms."

"An equally embarrassing question exists in the Alaskan waters enclosed by the fire in the snowshoes yesterday.

It is said that circumstances connected with his disappearance leads to the belief that he has gone to stay.

Virginia Enterprise.—Charley Wilbur is delighted with the fruit prospects on his ranch down near Reno. He went down there last Sunday and returned wild as a hawk. He says he has apples as big as ten-pen balls. A great many would weigh five pounds.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price.

On this safe plan you can buy from our advertising Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant, safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at S. J. Hodgkinson's Drug Store.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"Death would be preferable to this awful, dragging-down sensation and aching back," desparingly complained a suffering mother.

"And the worse of it is," she added, "there seems no cure for it."

"You are mistaken," replied the sympathizing neighbor to whom the sufferer complained.

"I suffered for years just as you do, and found no relief till my physician finally prescribed Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which cured me, and I have ever since been well, and the wealth of India would not induce me to be without the remedy, if a like affliction should return."

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded.

This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose.

Attestation, Delegates!

The Republican County Convention will be called to order Monday morning, September 3d, at 10 o'clock, at Armory hall.

WISE COUNSEL.

The Valuable Suggestions of the Senator from Nevada.

Senator Stewart has recently been interviewed by a reporter of the Washington *Sunday Gazette*, who was prompted to do so by the fact that the papers reported him as having stated in the Senate that war between the United States and Great Britain and Canada must necessarily grow out of the relations existing between the United States and Canada unless a settlement can be effected annexing the British possessions of North America. He was asked to give his opinions on the subject and replied as follows:

"That is my view of the question. I am aware that every sentiment of humanity, justice and common sense is opposed to war and always has been; but the history of nations shows that, as rule, each generation engages in war.

The war of the revolution commenced in 1776 and ended in 1784.

The last war with Great Britain commenced in 1812 and ended in 1815.

The Mexican war commenced in 1845 and ended in 1848.

The war of the rebellion commenced in 1861 and ended in 1865.

The memory of the horrors of the last war are fast being obliterated.

The splendid records made by the heroes engaged in that great struggle grow brighter with the advance of time, and a desire to emulate their example pervades the youth of the land.

The present generation, too young to realize the destruction and misery of the war of the rebellion, inherit the martial spirit inspired by the greatest war of modern times, and will be quick to resent insults to the flag of the Union offered by the Nation with which we have twice fought and which has been our enemy for a hundred years."

"What, in your opinion, would be the result of a war between the United States and Great Britain and Canada?"

"Nothing could be more disastrous to the English speaking race than such a war. No one can predict all its consequences. In the beginning, the superior navy and arms of Great Britain would inflict enormous damage to our seaboard cities and cause great sacrifice of life. But that would be but the beginning of the war. The outrages of a few months would create a desire for revenge in the breasts of 60,000,000 of people that nothing but the extreme of retaliation would satisfy. No sacrifice would be too great for a brave people, occupying the most extensive and productive part of the earth, possessed of more wealth than any other nation on the globe, with genius for invention and construction of the

